

THE WRANGELL SENTINEL

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PRICE TEN CENTS

FOX FARMING

An Interesting Article by Mr. Frederic E. Blitz of Telegraph Creek.

Telegraph Creek, B. C.,
October 4, 1918.

The publisher, Wrangell Sentinel,
Dear Sir:

I thought that possibly your readers might be interested in a short article regarding the fox industry in general as it appears to me from personal contact.

In the first place I want to say that the longer one stays at it, the less one wants to leave it. It is intensely fascinating to anyone who is at all a lover of animals, and apart from the above it is a profitable industry financially when operated by business methods.

When one stops to consider just for a moment, the wonderful changes which have taken place in the fox industry since it was first started about thirty years ago, it certainly is most amazing. Of course the pioneers in the fox business experimented for years before success rewarded their efforts. Ideas formulated one year were abandoned the next, but these men laid the foundations of a wonderful industry.

Today conditions have changed. There are some publications devoted to the fox industry which help to educate the public who contemplate taking up the fur-raising business. I believe the present to be an opportune time to start in the raising of foxes in captivity, as the experimental and speculative periods are over, and with the prospect of the greatest fur markets in the world being again opened to the fur trade after the war, for the war cannot go on indefinitely. The fur market of the United States showed a decided advance during last winter, over prices obtained the two preceding years; hence, where will the fur market go when the war is over?

The cost of establishing a fox ranch depends largely upon the locality, transportation facilities, and the amount of labor that the owner is willing to perform in building the enclosures and dens. At present the cost of suitable wire netting is high, the increase in price being about 300 per cent above pre-war prices. The cost of wire netting and miscellaneous hardware to complete enclosures suitable for two pairs of foxes in this locality would amount to \$400.00. Ordinarily in a fur country there is a suitable supply of timber for the posts and framework for the enclosures. The fox yards are generally arranged in the form of a square, the sides of each enclosure being twenty-five feet in length, but fifty feet in length and width would be the more suitable.

In constructing the enclosure posts are set in the ground at intervals of about eight feet, and a stout frame-work of lumber or poles attached to the upright posts, and the wire netting is then stretched and fastened over this. It is necessary to extend the wire into the ground to a depth of four feet to prevent the foxes from digging their way out, but this depends on the nature of the soil. Loose, sandy soil should be avoided in selecting a site for a fox ranch, but dry gravel and boulders on a well-drained southern slope, well covered with small deciduous trees, would be ideal. Ten feet is found to be high enough for the fox yards here, an overhang of wire netting being set on the top of the posts and extending over the sides eighteen inches, to prevent the foxes from climbing over the top. The most important part of the

enclosures is the dens. These are built in the form of small houses, and to be successful in raising the young foxes it is essential that these dens be properly constructed, being built in such a manner as to exclude moisture, deaden sounds, and protect the delicate young foxes from the extremes of heat and cold. When the cubs are born, the vixen is unusually nervous and likes to hide her young, and should she be disturbed or excited in any manner, before the young are a month old she will be in such a state of apprehension for the safety of her little ones that oftentimes she will carry them around the enclosure for hours at a time, and will finally bury them. It is necessary not to touch the fox dens after the first of January until after the young foxes are a month old. The foxes begin to mate early in February, the young being born about the latter part of March. The young foxes when born, are covered with black, downy fur and the red, black, and cross cubs are all black until they are a few days old, when the reds and crosses commence to change to a dark shade of brown. The young foxes are blind for about three weeks and are weak and helpless until they are a month old when they commence to appear outside of their den. It is great fun to watch the little foxes when they are just able to toddle around and it is a happy day for the parent foxes when the youngsters first venture outside the den. Not a movement escapes the attention of the watchful parents, ever on the alert for danger. A sharp bark from them and the playful cubs will scamper into their dens, remaining there until the old foxes give a signal to them that it is safe to venture forth again.

A pair of black foxes when mated will always produce black offspring; and a pair of red foxes will produce red cubs, with occasionally one or more of the litter black or cross specimens. With the cross foxes the results are uncertain and from year to year the litters will vary; the young may be all crosses, or there may be distinct individuals of the three color phases. Foxes breed only once a year, and the number of young in a litter will vary from one to twelve.

The food for foxes includes a wide variety, the important point about feeding being to give them a well balanced ration. In the summer I feed salmon, biscuits and milk, well-cooked porridge, grass, berries, carrots and turnips; occasionally small birds, squirrels, mice and rabbits. Some fox farmers believe in skinning the birds and rabbits; but I find that it is necessary for the foxes to have a certain portion of feathers and fur with their food, as it is essential for a bird to swallow grit. In the winter months the diet for the foxes is composed mainly of meat and dried fish. To supply the foxes with meat there is always a plentiful supply of horses, old worn-out animals that will not be of further use as pack animals. I also supplement this diet of fish and meat with porridge and milk. The young foxes are fed a little ground bone with their food, and also some limewater is given with their milk. They are fed all they will eat; when they are older it is not well for their fur to make them too fat. The young foxes are weaned when they are about one month old as it is easier to control the intestinal worms which infest them, a form of tape-worm being the greatest menace, and unless the foxes are rid of them the worms will surely cause their death.

After the breeding season is over the old fur on the grown

WATSON'S CASE IN COURT

Fred Watson, whose strange actions has caused anxiety among his many friends of late, was examined as to his sanity at the U. S. Commissioner's court last Friday and was taken into custody.

Up to Wednesday afternoon no word had been received from the U. S. Marshall's office by the local authorities concerning the further disposition of the demented man.

Registration Notice.

Juneau, Nov. 14.

Local Board 8, Wrangell.
Registration of those between 18 and 46 must continue until wholly completed. Those who fail to register will be prosecuted. Each state and territory will be requested to prepare complete statistics relative to its man power. Alaska has led the nation in number of inductions in proportion to population, also in proportion of those physically accepted. We must lead at the finish. All persons subject thereto should register and those under 37 submit questionnaires at earliest possible moment and thus expedite work of local boards, which has been arduous at the best.

foxes is clipped off, and the animals are then dipped in a solution of creolin to rid them of fleas.

Should the foxes show any tendencies to be quarrelsome, their canine teeth are nipped off short, this being easily done by the aid of a pair of bone forceps. I cut the canine teeth of all the foxes under my care. It does not appear to have any harmful effect upon them, and will prevent the loss of some of them through fighting. After the first of January they should never be handled, and they must be kept as contented as possible until the breeding season is over. Also, it is of the utmost importance that strangers keep away from the vicinity of the fox ranch during the critical period.

In fox raising it is necessary to keep records showing the results of breeding. The animals are registered with the Provincial Game Warden, each having a name and value placed beside it, and returns are sent in once a year stating results of breeding.

The effects of different kinds of food on the fur is carefully noted, and a life history of each fox is recorded. A cost accounting sheet is kept, just like a factory, and everything in connection with raising furs is shown.

I hope this letter will be of interest to your readers. During my stay in Wrangell, I found it a pleasure to answer all of the very intelligent questions regarding the fox industry. While I do not claim to be an expert on foxes, I have picked up a few pointers on the industry, as a result of my own experiments; and should any one contemplate taking up the fox-raising business, I shall gladly endeavor to be of some help and give further particulars.

Yours very truly,
Frederic E. Blitz.

There are soliloquists and monologue artists, and there also is the man who wants to start a discussion about the tariff.

Captain Amundsen has started his dash for the north pole, which reminds us that the coal man hasn't filled our order yet.

The mother of five children who does her own washing, however, manages to exercise enough without taking up military drill.

Patriotic girls have discovered that it is no more painful to be sunburned while working in the fields than while promenading along the beach.

About the greatest blessing that can be asked by those who have failed to help in this war for democracy is a short life after the war is won.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

JACK GEORGE

Jack George died at the Shalana home early Saturday morning from pneumonia. He was almost 40 years of age. Burial took place Saturday afternoon, his friend, Charles Peters, who died Thursday, being interred at the same time.

MATILDA UKASS

Matilda Ukass, six months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ukass, was a victim of pneumonia Saturday morning. The little one was buried Sunday afternoon.

MARTHA WORTHINGTON

Martha Worthington, ten year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Worthington, died suddenly early Saturday. A fall into the bay near Port Houghton some time ago, from which the child had never recovered, was the indirect cause of her death. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon.

Owing to the present epidemic, no services for the above deceased were permitted in the homes nor at the native hall; only a short service being read at the grave by Rev. Clark.

ANDREW THOMAS

Andrew Thomas of Klawock, who has been in Wrangell for some time under the care of Dr. Upton, passed away Monday from cancer of the stomach. The body was shipped to Klawock for burial.

MRS. DONALD AUSTIN

Mrs. Donald Austin died of pneumonia Tuesday, being the fourth native to succumb to that disease within six days. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon.

R. JELIFFE

R. Jelliffe, who came here recently from Seattle, died at the Wrangell Hotel Monday from bowel trouble and complications. Little is known here of the dead man. An address found among his effects indicates that his mother resides in Seattle and she has been notified. Jelliffe attempted to go south on the last trip of the Spokane, but was refused passage, it is reported, because of his illness. He was buried here Wednesday afternoon.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Our friend Ray Ready is now chief boatswain on one of the luggers for the U. S. S. B. He recently returned from an eventful voyage to Honolulu. At the time of writing he was about to sail for New York via the Panama canal.

The Admiral Farragut came into port early Sunday morning with a shipment of machinery for the new mill.

The pool rooms are closed here at present except to customers who make their purchases and leave immediately. The picture show has already been closed for the past two weeks, Manager Cunningham being unable to secure films for Wrangell while the flu ban is on in neighboring towns. Now that Wrangell has a fullgrown epidemic of her own, even movie and rummy enthusiasts are glad to remain at home.

The slight snowfall and cold, dry weather this week provided the children who are not confined to their homes, with the means for coasting, and the first coasting accident of the season occurred Monday morning when David Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, natives of Juneau, sustained a broken leg. The fracture was set by Dr. Upton.

Do not forget that a member

of the Red Cross will be at the hall Friday between two and five to receive donations.

The Pacific American Fisheries boat, Catherine D., called in here Tuesday morning and liked the place so well that it remained here over 24 hours. In other words, there was boiler trouble.

For the shave and haircut of satisfaction go to Ed Grigwire's shop, opposite drug store.

E. B. Mitchell returned on the Jefferson Monday from Juneau and the scene of the Sophia wreck where the U. S. Fisheries boats are doing patrol duty.

Ed Grigwire's dandruff treatment is the best on the market. Try it and be convinced.

D. Johnson with the gasboat Dynamite Kid IV, passed through town early in the week.

Have your watch repaired at George Cowan's, in the Uhler Block.

John Lewis came down from Juneau on the Jefferson Monday. He was on his way to Craig.

For sale or rent—Three-room partly furnished house. Apply Mrs. W. C. Waters.

Peter Hinds of the gas boat Ketchum, was in town early in the week for mail and provisions.

For sale—Washing machine in good condition. Mrs. J. Waters.

The latest on the list of nonessentials is a good looking place.

The young men look pretty well in the new summer styles, but the older boys seem to be wearing their coats longer and their pants thinner.

Good intentions make the pavement in a well-known place, but they cannot be used to heat the local furnace next winter. Order your coat now.

There is small hope for the young lady who by this time has not failed to establish a correspondence with a sailor and at least a couple of soldiers.

These are hard times for the butcher and the baker, and the candlestick maker may be glad that gas and electricity put him long ago out of business.

It is a pity that profiteers cannot be included in the list of enemy aliens, for they are enemies to their country and aliens to its defense and its interests.

The health of our army in France must be a great disappointment to a lot of muckraking busybodies who thought they saw a chance to say something.

The French academy has offered a prize of \$20,000 to the first person communicating with any planet other than Mars. Mars seems to be a mighty unpopular personage these days.

More and more urgent are the government appeals that the people of the United States engage more widely in goat culture. It's a great life, they say, if you don't weaken. And if the neighbors don't.

When that Berlin newspaper spoke of our men as "American hordes" it forgot that it was admitting there are a great many of them. "Horde" is a noun of multitude. Who ever heard of a small "horde"?

It may be possible for a bright student to learn the English language during the fifteen years of school and college life, but learning the United States language is a task that lasts one all one's life.

The house military committee learns that the soldiers of the American expeditionary forces are "freer from disease than any other troops in Europe." At least, the United States was fully "prepared" for war in the matter of public health precautions and hygiene, the fruits of which are observable in the present good physical condition of our soldiers.

Away With the Ax.

The day of the woodsman with the big ax may soon be over, if a new tree-felling machine comes into general use. The new machine is run by a small motor. It will cut through a trunk 30 inches in diameter in a few minutes. Its saw is a chain affair with links of six teeth each, which are readily exchanged. It runs in a frame over four rollers with ball bearings. It has a hollow handle designed as a reservoir for oil.

TO-DAY'S NEWS

Congress Adjourns Today.
President Wilson Signs
Prohibition Bill.

COPENHAGEN—Several hundred persons have been arrested in Vienna on charges of conspiring to proclaim a Bolshevik government. Their plan contemplated the arrest of the cabinet and to occupy government buildings.

HARWICH—British boarding officers declined to shake hands with officers of German submarines as they surrendered their vessels.

LONDON—British government has wireless the German government that if British prisoners being released are not treated more humanely Great Britain will take that into account when considering the question of provisioning the German population.

PARIS—Versailles is preparing to receive delegates to the peace conference. The deliberations are expected to be held in the grand trianon port chateau of Versailles, once occupied by Marie Antoinette. The priceless tapestries and furniture that were removed to a place of safety during the hostilities are being replaced.

BERLIN—Berlin has now had a week of revolution. Yet the streets have the same appearance presented any Saturday during the war, with the exception of the absence of newspaper reference to events along the front. The casual visitor would not be aware that this has been the storm center of a gigantic political upheaval. The mass of the public appears anything but excited over the progress of events and the future.

LONDON—The German fleet as specified in the terms of armistice surrendered to the grand fleet today 30 miles off May Island. American battle squadron and French cruisers and destroyers participated in the ceremony.

WASHINGTON—Congress adjourned this afternoon. President Wilson signed the war-tariff rational prohibition bill effective July first. No manufacture after May first.

WASHINGTON—Compilation now going on indicates that the total American casualties may reach a quarter million.

PARIS—The Allied governments have decided to send a protest to the Dutch government against the violation of Holland's neutrality in permitting German troops to cross the province of Limburg in their retreat from Belgium.

LONDON—French troops have occupied Budapest, is announced today. Heavy fighting in Dvina river region between Bolshevik and Allied forces, reported by the war office.

Baron Burián of Austria-Hungary says that war is "senseless bloodshed." There is no teacher like experience, and it took four years to whip the lesson in.

Cuffed trousers are to be abandoned by federal orders to save material, says an exchange. Why not make men wear knickerbockers and save more material?

Yes, the great American college boy, like all the other great American boys from farm and factory, city, town and country, is giving a good account of himself on the fighting line.

Switzerland is conserving food by the simple process of making bigger holes in its cheese. Other nations take the more elaborate way of making bigger holes in pocketbooks.

The fact that 27,000,000 cartridges were turned out by American factories in one day recently sounds big, but, on the other hand, it is only 27 shots apiece for the boys over there.

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It is explained that 65 to 70 per cent of our 1,200,000 men in France are combatants—all are fighters if given a chance.

The able-bodied young fellow who finds time to act as a dancing partner at three o'clock in the afternoon is another reason for the "work or fight" order.

The men's suits which are to be made with half a yard saving on each garment will probably cost one-half more.

You have to hand it to those shipyard riveters as the greatest little bunch of knockers in this or any other country.

The French franc is now worth more than the German mark. Money has no country. It follows the winning side.

Germany, too, has some conscientious objectors to American fighting.

The bursting of the button trust ought to ease the safety pin and nail markets.

There are a good many ways of helping the United States to win the war. Don't be a slacker.

One hopeful feature about the Russian situation is that it could not be worse than it has been.

Austria discovers that Prussian friendship ceases when the questions of food or money come up.

Austrian leaders have learned that a man can't fight when his wishbone is where his backbone ought to be.

Neither is lending babies to men who seek to escape the draft liable to become a lucrative or popular practice.

THE WRANGELL SENTINEL

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WESTON DALGITY

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918

The little as well as the big profiteers should be punished.

The higher the price of meats the more meatless days there will be.

The offensive against the family purse is raging on several sectors.

The boycott might be an effectual remedy for the profiteering remedy.

Touton prisoners think the war will be over by fall. Yes, it may be over in Germany.

Fellows who committed bigamy to escape going to France have queer taste in fighting.

When it comes to any actual fighting the crown prince might as well be a "conscientious objector."

It would be thoughtful and helpful of Mr. Hoover to decide just what is a legitimate chewing gum ration.

Fishing being a useful occupation, one may look forward serenely to a vacation of service to the nation.

The fact that soap is \$5 a pound in Constantinople probably does not cause much worry to the average Turk.

One of the lonesome men is the tariff expert who tries to start an argument about protection and free trade.

Abolishing seams as a war economy seems strange. How are they going to utilize all those cunning little patches?

Japan has just floated a loan of \$25,000,000, which sounds as if it is proposing to get into the war for one day, anyway.

Not even adorable woman can make overalls look pretty by wearing them, but she can invest them with a certain attractiveness.

It gives a sense of security, somehow, to hear the proprietor of a ten-by-ten-foot war garden talk about "rotation of crops."

An epidemic of influenza is rampant in the German army, but it goes without saying they are not sneezing at the Americans.

A patch on the pantaloons was once not far removed from disgrace, in public estimation. Now it is one of the minor decorations of war.

If Germany could invent or discover a single thing that anybody else wants she would be more cheerful about the trade outlook after the war.

War gardeners are also becoming more efficient. Either they grow more vegetables this year than last or their imagination is better trained.

In addition to the customary "R. S. V. P." dinner invitations may soon hear the inscription "R. Y. O. S." meaning bring your own sugar.

The thought that one's crops will feed our soldiers ought to make even such a prosaic work as knocking off potato bugs patriotic and pleasing.

The splendid record being made by our troops abroad should stimulate in every way the determination to stand back of them by those at home.

With sons of Garfield, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Taft in the service, the country does not have to worry over what to do with the sons of its presidents.

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SHE WAS GRATEFUL, ANYWAY

And the Young Lady's Error Was Quite Natural, Under the Circumstances.

Edward Barrett, state geologist, who lives at Thirty-sixth and Meridian streets, was on a Meridian Heights car on his way home recently. At Massachusetts avenue a young couple got on the car. They appeared to be very attentive and devoted to each other. There were only two vacant seats on the car, one at the side of Mr. Barrett, and the other on the opposite side of the car. The young woman sat down in one of the vacant seats and the young man in the other, but too far away to talk to the young woman.

The couple looked at each other with longing eyes, as if they wished to sit together. The car was rattling along at a noisy rate, which made it impossible for one person to talk to another any distance away. Mr. Barrett motioned with his fingers to the young man, and pointed to the seat he was occupying, and also to the seat the young man was occupying, indicating a change of seats.

The young man gladly accepted the proffered change of seats, and soon the two were seated together and enjoying each other's talk. The car stopped at the next crossing and Mr. Barrett was surprised and amused to hear the young woman murmur to the young man, as both looked at Mr. Barrett with thanks in their eyes:

"It was so kind of that deaf and dumb man to give you his seat."

And the car jostled on.—Indianapolis News.

COLONEL HAD LAST WORD

Officers' Joke Was All Right Until the Commander Got Tired of Hearing It.

A well-known French colonel had a mania for questioning his officers about their families, invariably starting off with: "What is your father's profession, your mother's, and your sister's?"

Some of the subalterns became so wearied of this endless repetition that they decided among themselves to give each in turn the following reply: "My father is a shoemaker, my mother is a laundress, and my sister is very flighty."

On the following Sunday, after the customary church parade, the colonel, who had already received the same answer to his questions from two or three of the officers, turned to another and started off in the old stereotyped strain: "What is your father's profession?"

"He is a shoemaker."
"And your mother's?"
"She is a laundress."
"That will do," interrupted the colonel, "I know the rest; your sister is flighty, and you will consider yourself confined to barracks until she behaves better!"

Dynamiting the Pothunter.

The newspapers of the country have almost everywhere been a powerful force in crystallizing the sentiment of the protection by proper laws of fish and game as important resources of the commonwealth.

A New Jersey editor, a thorough sportsman, says *Wild Life*, recently received from a reader who desired to take a fish by questionable means a letter that contained this request:

"Please advise me how to dynamite a stream."

The newspaper man sent the following advice:

Four sticks of dynamite are sufficient. Tie them securely around your neck, attach fuse light it and run as fast as you can away from the water, to avoid injuring the other snakes and reptiles."

Insects Chum With Aviators.

According to Lieut. Depret Bixio of the French army, who is a naturalist as well as a flying man, many insects follow captive balloons in their ascent. He has seen flies go as high as 2,977 feet, after which they die. Grasshoppers cling to the basket of the balloon until the air becomes too rarefied for them, when they let go and fall. He says the swallows have a glorious time following the balloons and catching these insects.—Scientific American.

Cure for Tuberculosis Claimed.

An Italian physician, Prof. Domenico Lo Monaco, announces that he has evolved a remedy for consumption. The base of his discovery lies in his finding that sugar applied to the bronchial secretions caused the disappearance not only of the secretions but of tubercle bacilli as well. The importance of this lies in the fact that the bronchial secretion is held to be a necessary vehicle for the existence and growth of consumption germs.

Joined the Army.

A private in the quartermaster's corps at Camp Pike decided that he would sooner be in a more active branch of the service, so asked for and received a transfer to the artillery. After bidding him good-by, his bunkmate hung a service flag with one star in front of their barracks. On being asked what it all meant he said: "Our Joe has joined the army."

Cured.

The author of "Trivia" writes: "What a bore it is waking up in the morning always the same person." We had often fretted over this, until the shudder-giving thought struck us that we might wake up some morning and find ourself the kaiser. And it would be just our luck to be Bill on the day of retribution.—Boston Transcript.

HEINZ'S GREAT COLLECTION

Ivory Carvings Owned by Pittsburgher Are Declared to Be Almost Priceless.

During many years H. J. Heinz of Pittsburgh has gathered together one of the finest collections of ivory carvings in America. There are probably a dozen notable collections of this sort in the country, and among them the Heinz group of 1,300 pieces holds distinguished rank, says a writer in *Scribner's*.

As a rich and fascinating field for a discriminating collector, ivory carvings are perhaps without a peer. Executed in a material that has always been costly, too rare, as a rule, to be subjected to poor or mediocre workmanship, they may well be considered as typical of the artistic development of the time in which they were produced. They represent the art, moreover, not of one people, of one period, but, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say, of all peoples and all periods.

From prehistoric ages down through the civilizations of Egypt and Assyria and of classic Greece and Rome have come priceless examples of sculptured ivories. The dark ages of Europe, so meager in artistic treasures, have bequeathed us an unbroken chain of ivory carvings. Much of the most interesting of such work must be accredited to the centuries of the Gothic revival, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth. The Renaissance and the centuries succeeding have yielded a wealth of carved ivories of great richness and beauty. From India, China and Japan come ivories of deep historic interest and especially in the work of Japan, of genuine artistic achievement.

Periods of exceptional turbulence, such as the fall of Constantinople, the reformation in England and the French revolution, have caused the destruction of incomparable treasures. That so much has survived seems cause for wonder. The explanation lies in the very nature of the carvings.

TOOK FLING AT BOOSTERS

Visitor's Suggestion Probably Did Not Tend to Make Him Popular in Los Angeles.

Merle Sidener, local advertising man, recently returned from a Western trip in which he visited the city of Los Angeles. He was impressed with the boosting of the Los Angeles citizens and said he learned that an Oregon colonel from Portland was the guest of honor at a banquet in Los Angeles. The usual after-dinner speeches were made, all boosting the city of Los Angeles, but each speaker regretted that Los Angeles had not been founded on the coast. The speakers all said that had the city been on the coast instead of ten miles or so from it, the city would be the garden spot of the world. The visiting colonel was called on to speak and said:

"Gentlemen, I am impressed with your city as much as you are and believe that I can suggest a way in which you can accomplish your wish."
All of the citizens present leaned forward eagerly, for this was no doubt the solution that had long been waiting for. The colonel continued:

"This is what you should do. Obtain a large pipe, run it from the center of your city into the ocean and if you can suck as hard as you can blow the ocean will soon be in your city."—Indianapolis News.

On That East Tenth Line.

They were standing around boasting about how bad their individual street car service was. Central said his was "rotten" than College. Pennsylvania said Illinois got the best of the cars, and the best of service. A South side man declared the South side service was the limit. After they had all had their rounds a little man who lives on the East Tenth line sighed and said:

"Of course, we don't speak of it as skip-stop any longer—we say skip-entirely. But that isn't the worst. The other morning one of my neighbors and I were standing on the back platform of an East Tenth street car. Well, at Tenth and Sterling streets the car swayed and bumped so violently that it jolted a lead pencil out of the pocket of my neighbor and—"

But the others were gone.—Indianapolis News.

Appropriate Name.

As he polished his customer's boots the bootblack puffed at the end of a cigar. Thinking to have a little fun at the youth's expense, the customer asked him if he always smoked cigars.

"Oh, yes, pretty often," declared the youth.

"What brand do you generally smoke?" was the next question.

"Robinson Crusoe, sir," came the reply.

The customer pondered awhile.

"I never heard of that brand," he said.

"It's a name I've given 'em myself," said the youth. "You see, guv'nor, old Crusoe was a castaway!"

Mud Specialist.

Several officers from the front speak of a famous bootblack in Paris who is known as the "mud specialist." The individual can tell every soldier client what section of the trenches he hails from merely by examining the mud on his feet. It is said that he rarely makes a mistake, and can spot a man's battle station anywhere between Ypres and Verdun with marvellous accuracy, apparently each section of the long line having its characteristic brand of mud.

RUSSIA'S RICH TIMBER LANDS

Systematic Exportation Would Have a Great Effect on the Markets of the World.

An article in a current magazine by A. J. Sack presents statistics on Russia's forest resources as a means of paying the billions of dollars due to home and foreign creditors.

The astonishing statement is made by this writer that Russia, including Siberia, has 1,125,000,000 acres of timber which is 63 per cent as much as the whole world possessed. This resource is being set aside by Russian economists as a fund to pay the country's debts.

The effect on America's business should be duly considered, observes *Hardwood Record* in discussing the article. Except oak, it continues, which is generally known in the market as the Japanese oak, it is not probable that much Russian timber will reach the United States; but it will compete with American lumber in other markets, notably those of western Europe, and perhaps those of eastern Asia, western South America and the Pacific Islands.

"To that extent," says *Hardwood Record*, "our lumber business may be hurt by the flood of forest products from Russia. In normal times Germany received 48 per cent of its lumber imports from Russia, and England's per cent of timber imports from that source was nearly as large."

"Lumber shipments from Russia will come from the Baltic, from the Arctic coast of Russia proper and Siberia, and from the Pacific coast of the latter country. The principal lumber markets of the world can be reached from those points."

VALUABLE FIND IN ALASKA

University of Pennsylvania Museum Enriched by Collection of Ethnological Specimens.

The University of Pennsylvania museum has received and placed on exhibition a remarkably fine collection of ethnological specimens secured by Louis Shortridge, a full-blooded Indian, who for three years has been exploring in unknown southern Alaska for the museum at the cost of John Wamamaker. He has sent many collections, but the last is the finest group of the whole.

His latest trip was up into the mountains, where he secured a vast amount of ceremonial material which was for the most part made a century or two ago. It is parted with now only because the Indians have become well-nigh extinct and these younger members of the tribes who remain have little interest in ancient ways because they are taking on civilization.

There is a collection of poles or sacred standards used in ceremonial dances, handsomely carved and decorated with the totem of the bearer. There are some amazingly lurid masks, which were used in the dances, and some costumes which are richly decorated. Some are made of buckskin, but others are of Hudson's bay traders' cloth elaborately embroidered. Altogether Mr. Shortridge has sent about 1,000 specimens and these are of unique and as a whole are unequalled.

Old-Time Barley Bread.

We find more entertainment than instruction in an editorial of the *Dartford Courant* on the revised use of barley. It refers to its use in Bible times and finds this verse in the Book of Judges to give an idea of its quality:

"And when Gideon was come, behold there was a man that told a dream unto his fellow, and said, Behold, I dreamed a dream, and to a cake of barley bread tumbled into the host of Midian and came unto a tent and smote it that it fell and overturned it, that the tent lay along."

The *Courant* seems to approve of the use of barley flour, though admitting some difficulties in preparing it for bread. But it takes this Bible verse as evidence that its density would make it serviceable as a projectile.—*Waterbury American*.

This Girl Is a "Lineman."

When the automatic telephone switchboard in Santa Monica, Cal., gets out of order it is a young woman, clad in overalls and jumper, that "shoots the trouble."

Before this high-school graduate of unusual accomplishments obtained her present position of indoor mechanic, she proved herself as efficient as the men in doing line work, climbing poles and replacing wires as readily as any of them, says *Popular Mechanics*, in describing her attainments.

But for the war and the shortage of men having mechanical experience, she probably would not be filling a man's place.

However, being fond of mechanics and having a knowledge of electricity, she intends to remain at her post until peace comes, and then get a college education.

Policeman Apologizes.

Released by the signal of the traffic policeman, the stream of vehicles was surging through Market street when a young woman in a new car drove up Broad street. She pulled out to pass the other cars that had halted and kept on her way, pumping the horn shrilly and insistently: "I blew the horn loudly enough; why didn't you make those cars stop and let me by?" she freezing asked the policeman after he had rescued her. "My mistake, madam," said the officer. "I thought you were blowing for me to move the Kinney building back out of your way."—*Newark News*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Wrangell, Alaska, October 21, 1918.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, trustee of the townsite of Wrangell, Alaska, that he will, on and after the 26th day of November, 1918, proceed to award the lots applied for within the townsite of Wrangell, Alaska, and that all lots for which no applications are filed within 120 days from the date of this notice will be subject to disposition to the highest bidder at public sale.

Only those who were occupants of lots, or entitled to such occupancy on September 12, 1917, being the date of the approval of the subdivisional plat of survey of Wrangell, Alaska, or their assigns thereafter, are entitled to the allotments herein provided.

Claimants should file with the undersigned their applications for deeds, setting forth the grounds of their claims for each lot applied for, which applications should be verified by their affidavits and corroborated by two witnesses. The affidavits may be subscribed and sworn to before any officer authorized to administer oaths. The amount of the assessment should accompany the application, together with a fee in the sum of 50¢ covering the amount to be paid a notary public for the acknowledgment of the trustee's deed.

All applications filed prior to November 26, 1918, will be considered as filed simultaneously for the purpose of making lot awards and in all cases in which no conflicting claims to the same lot appear, deed or deeds will issue to the claimant whose application has been filed, if he is otherwise entitled to the same. All applications filed subsequent to November 26, 1918, will be considered in the order of their filing.

Temporary headquarters have been established in the City Hall, town of Wrangell, Alaska, where all applications will be received and assessments collected.

CHARLES E. ARNTSEN, Chief of Alaska Field Division and Townsite Trustee of Wrangell, Alaska.

Mount Vernon Hotel.
What was reported at that time to be the largest hotel in the world, the Mount Vernon, at historic Cape May, N. J., was destroyed by fire the night of September 5, 1896, the proprietor and four other persons losing their lives in the flames. The dining room accommodated 3,000 people.

Place Confidence in Soil.

Confidence in the soil means much for good farming. If you believe your soil will respond to good tillage you are apt to trust it to that. If you believe your soil will pay for extra investment in lime, drainage and fertilizer you are likely to make a greater investment. But after all it is self-confidence, for the soil will do just what you let it in the way of production.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION

A new line of Fall and Winter samples for Overcoats, Cloaks, and Suits for women and men. Also Molesters and Khakis.

NEW YORK TAILOR
Front Street Wrangell, Alaska

Marine Engine Agency

For Work Engines

DOMAN
N. & S.
SCRIPS
VULCAN

See me for prices before you buy your new engine.

SAM'L CUNNINGHAM
Wrangell, Alaska

Wrangell Restaurant

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Tom Fugita, well known in South-eastern Alaska as a successful restaurant man, has recently returned from a trip to Japan and taken over the Wrangell Restaurant. Tom has an enviable reputation as a chef, and it is not a bad thing for Wrangell that he has returned from the land of cherry blossoms and is again on the job of relieving the hungry public.

Excellent Bread for Sale.



Cozy, Comfortable Warmth

Perfection Oil Heater gives cozy, comfortable warmth for many hours on one filling with Pearl Oil, the ever-obtainable fuel.

Lights at the touch of a match—gives instant heat. No smoke or odor. No dust or dirt. More convenient than coal or wood.

Portable. Economical.

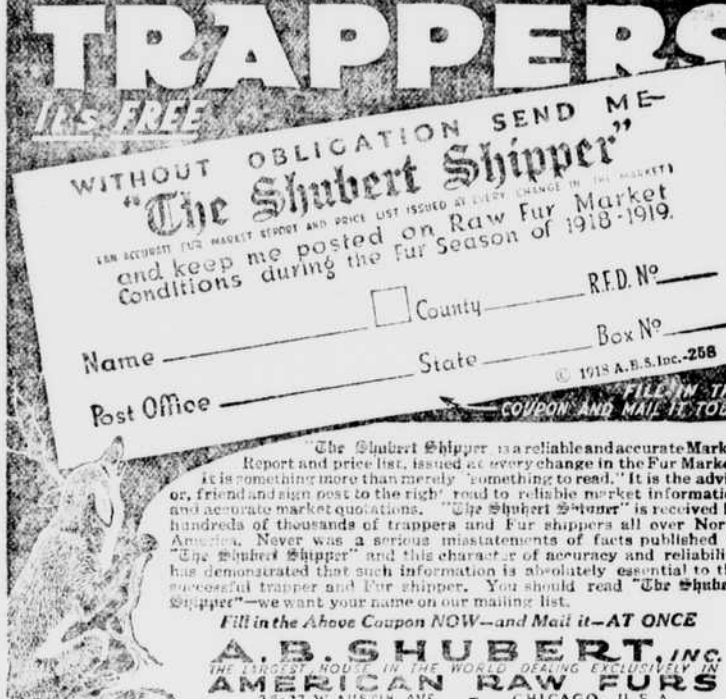
Buy Perfection Oil Heater today. Dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(California)

PERFECTION OIL HEATER

LEO McCORMACK, Special Agent,
Standard Oil Co., Wrangell

These Heaters For Sale by
F. Matheson Donald Sinclair
St. Michael Trading Co.



TRAPPERS

WITHOUT OBLIGATION SEND ME—"The Shubert Shipper"

and keep me posted on Raw Fur Market Conditions during the Fur Season of 1918-1919.

Name _____ County _____ RFD. No. _____
State _____ Box No. _____
Post Office _____

Fill in the Above Coupon NOW—and Mail it—AT ONCE

A. B. SHUBERT, INC.
THE FUR TRADING HOUSE IN THE WORLD DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN
AMERICAN RAW FURS
15-17 W. AUSTIN AVE. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Ripley Fish Co.

WRANGELL AGENCY
St. Michael Trading Co. Dock
NOTICE TO FISHERMEN

We have now established our branch here for handling any quantity of fresh salmon from the Stikine river and other points, and will pay whatever the price may be set by the Food Administration. OUR MOTTO: "A Square Deal to the Fishermen."

L. C. BERG, Local Manager.

EMERY KIM'S STUDIO

PICTURES TAKEN
AT ANY TIME DAY OR NIGHT
ALSO KODAK FINISHING

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
Wrangell, Alaska

Wrangell Electric Light & Power Co.

Will supply you with
LIGHTS
ELECTRIC FIXTURES, LAMPS, SHADES, WIRE, SWITCHES,
LAMP ADJUSTERS and BATTERIES

Why not try some of our NEW LAMPS in your home.

GIVE US A TRIAL
O. C. Palmer, Owner & Manager

The City Store

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

General Merchandise

Trapper's and Fishermen's Supplies
Complete Stock of Trollers Supplies

Waterproof Clothing

Including Giled Coats, Pants, Hats and Aprons—all the best brands of Rubber Boots—Ribano, Gold Seal, Ball Brand, Walrus and Bull's Eye.

For the Motor Boat

Launch Fittings, Batteries, Coils, Spark Plugs, Shipmate Stoves, Gasoline, Naptha and Oils.

Agency for Fisherman Engines

Groceries and Provisions
Clothing and Hardware

The Best Goods at Lowest Prices

Wrangell, Alaska

Buy Thrift Stamps

LITTLE PLEASURE IN TRAVEL

German Trains Creep Along in Darkness for Fear of Bombs of Allied Aviators.

Special precautions against air raids are now being taken on the German railways in those districts, especially liable to aerial bombardments by the allies, Railway Age states. The Palatine railways, in particular, are adopting precautionary measures, and a writer in the Lokal Anzeiger who recently traveled on this system describes the darkening methods adopted at night.

"For hours," he writes, "the train traveled as though in a dark cave, without lights, without conductors, without any station names being called out when the train stopped. When every lamp is extinguished throughout the countryside, and the towns and villages, as though constrained by agony, have closed their shops, the journey oppresses one's mind and is no less reassuring. One goes on in uncertainty, facing danger.

"Everywhere placards indicating 'how to behave during air raids,' show that one is in the aviator's territory. Slowly, very slowly, the train proceeds on its journey; in a river alongside the line one still sees the locomotive which, together with its train, plunged into the water on the occasion of a recent accident. A train with broken windows—not a pane has remained intact—passes near us; another train passes all blackened and half consumed by fire. And on arriving at the end of this dismal journey the first question heard by the traveler is, 'Will they come tonight?'"

GOLD MINING HIT BY WAR

Many Properties That Were Profitable Have Been Forced to Close Down Temporarily.

Gold is one of the war victims. The war has forced down, in market value, measured by human labor, many kinds of property and most of the staple commodities, until some gold mines which yielded a fair profit before the war have become temporarily useless to their owners. It costs so much to operate them that they cannot be worked without a loss.

There has been change in the value of gold itself, in the money of great nations which have maintained their monetary systems on the specie basis, while almost everything else has gone up. The result is that any given number of ounces of gold mined will buy much less material used in mining, such as explosives, drills, pumps and other machinery, and will pay for fewer days' work. This change is still going on and the position of the gold-mining companies grows less and less secure and sound.

Effect of Poison Gases on Troops.

Certain gases have for their more immediate object, the irritation of the eyes (the lacrymatory gases, one part in a million of air being effective), temporarily blinding the victim; others are designed for the irritation of the nose (the "sneeze-gases"), making it almost impossible for the fighter to overcome the tendency to throw off his mask; and others again, for the production of burns when in contact with the flesh, which are of a most distressing character, and, even if they do not cause death, incapacitate the victim for service for a period of months. The last-named gases are likewise toxic and lacrymatory to a high degree. The so-called "mustard gas," a compound somewhat similar in character to mustard oil, but far more of an irritant, has proved particularly destructive, and doubtless accounts for many of the casualties in recent attacks.—Henry P. Talbot, in Atlantic.

Benefits of War.

That the benefits of war overshadow its damages is the firm conviction of Uncle John of Excelsior Springs Standard, who writes:

"It shows the world, for instance, how to loosen up its hand and to deal a sort of justice that the brute can understand. It reminds the unwashed heathen, which they mighty high forgot, that there's hell inside a Yankee when his blood is bilin' hot!"

"Then—we know the joys of savin', which we maybe hadn't saw till the roarin' beast of Berlin got too handy with his paw; so, we've somehow, hitched our waggon to an everlastin' star, that will keep right on a-shinin' when we've clean forgot the war."

No Better Security on Earth.

The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1900, two years after the Spanish war, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and oversubscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled. United States 4 per cent bonds in 1888 sold as high as 130, and in 1901 brought 130% on the stock market. The United States has never defaulted on any of its bonds. Not one of its bondholders has ever lost a cent of principal or interest, except those who voluntarily have taken losses by selling their bonds in a period of temporary price depression.—International Confectioner.

It is said the Germans may be compelled to go barefooted in order to save leather. They are so mean they are not entitled to that much fun.

A prominent physical director says every great athlete inherits his physical perfection from his mother. About all dad seems to do is pay the bills.

The best soldier is the one who has just received a letter from home.

As for the Yanks, the longer they are in this scrap the harder they fight.

The man who is looking for work now finds "Welcome" on every door mat.

There are worse things than being caught in a slacker raid, providing you are not a slacker.

Too many a war garden was raised to give the bugs a fat feed. Fight off the Huns, men.

People who begin the use of gas bombs should know which way the wind blows.

A huge corn crop is shortly to be harvested, making impossible a shortage of mush.

Are you studying French so as to be able to talk with the boys when they come back?

A small boy would consider the hoarding of soap as not only unpatriotic but extremely foolish.

During the Civil war "conscientious objectors" got away with it—if they had \$300 to pay for a substitute.

The Fourth of July next year will be almost a world holiday. That is the way events are trending.

An addition to the list of dead languages would seem to be one of the possibilities of the near future.

Now and then a true patriot furnishes evidence of the fact by refusing to try to sing the national air.

Marshal Joffre says that victory is near. It is not yet near enough, however, to loose our grip on any weapon.

Aplarists report that bees are speeding up in their production of honey. Even the bee wants to beat the Hun.

The skin a good many young men love to touch, take it from the old scout, is the horseshoe pocketbook father carries.

If we believe the rumors, the former czar dies a couple of deaths a week in addition to being assassinated occasionally.

If there happens to come a shortage of cigarettes our boys can be relied upon to carry the war into Turkey without delay.

The Italians are enjoying the prospect of settling with Austria some of those old geographical grudges that have stood for years.

We love athletics, and especially the kind that is willing to swing a hoe or steer a plow when it cannot wield a sabre or point a gun.

It is said that Germany is enraged at the campaign against the German language in this country. Aw, what's the use o' getting mad?

If you will think more of saving than of spending you will be surprised to learn that there are many things which you do not need after all.

Persons who have tried to defraud the government did not do so because they desired to solve the cost of living problem with board and room in prison.

The use of gas masks is extending. In China they are using them as a protection against infectious plagues. Eventually they may even be used in legislative debates.

A restraint on travel, aside from expense and inconvenience, results from the fact that an immense number of Americans just now want to go to France or nowhere.

Honey is recommended as a substitute for sugar. So if a bee stings you, don't strike back. Be a real American and accept the sting as one of the necessary wounds of the war.

The war, it is observed, "is improving the popular pronunciation of foreign names." Yes; but the old-fashioned chap who calls them the "Eyn-talians" is still occasionally heard from.

In the hustle and hurry of war, and preparations for war, that new star recently discovered will have to go it alone for a while. No one can afford the time now to give it a guiding hand.

"We must not grind up the seed corn of the future," is the way President Lowell of Harvard puts the necessity of not allowing the colleges to be thinned unduly by the war. The staple is at once picturesque and exact.

Modern parents may have to resort to the plan of the old man in the story, to save meat, by telling the children, as he did, "The more potatoes you eat the more meat you may have." They ate so much potato they "had no room" for meat.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Men's Clothes
Holeproof Hose
Plymouth Rope
Roofing, Glass
Building Material

LICENSED CUSTOMS BROKER

F. Matheson

General Merchandise, Furs Forwarding

Imperial Engines
Wisconsin Engines
Clay Engines
Eastman Kodaks
Victor Talking
Machines and Records

New Shipment of Children's School Shoes

Very good and complete assortment in all up-to-date best quality designs. See our stock you will like it.

We have also an attractive display of

Ladies' Wearing Apparel

Fur Trimmed Coats, Smart Dresses, Silk Waists and Skirts

War Savings Certificates And Thrift Stamps For Sale Here

MAJESTIC RANGES, SHIPMATE RANGES, BRIDGE & BEACH STOVES
HEATERS AND RANGES :: :: VALVOLINE LUBRICATING OILS

SWEATER OF LIGHT-WEIGHT WOOL

Cast on 78 stitches.

Knit 2, Purl 2, for 4 inches.

Knit plain 17 inches.

- (A) Knit 28 stitches; Knit 2, Purl 2, for 22 stitches; then Knit 28.
(B) Knit 28 stitches; Purl 2, Knit 2, for 22 stitches; then Knit 28.
Repeat (A) and (B) for 12 rows (2 inches).
Knit 28 stitches; bind off 22 stitches (opening for neck); Knit 28.

First Shoulder: Knit 2, Purl 2, for 28 stitches; then Knit 2, Purl 2, back over the 28 stitches. Continue to knit and purl back and forth in this way 15 times, which leaves the wool at inner edge. Break off the wool and tie it on at neck-opening for

Second Shoulder: Purl 2, Knit 2, for 28 stitches; then Purl 2, Knit 2, back over the 28 stitches. Continue to knit and purl back and forth in this way 15 times, which leaves the wool at outer edge.

Knit plain 28 stitches; cast on 22 stitches; and Knit plain across the 28 stitches of first shoulder.

- (C) Knit 28 stitches; Purl 2, Knit 2, for 22 stitches; then Knit 28.
(D) Knit 28 stitches; Knit 2, Purl 2, for 22 stitches; then Knit 28.

Repeat (C) and (D) for 12 rows (2 inches).

Knit plain 17 inches.

Knit 2, Purl 2, for 4 inches.

Bind off loosely. Sew up sides, leaving 9 inches for armholes. Single-crochet 1 row around neck and armholes.

Measurements: Neck (when stretched), 11½–12½ inches.
Across chest (not stretched), 17–20 inches.

Military Relief Committee Report

June 1st to November 1st:

25 suits pajamas
91 sweaters
299 pairs socks
1 muffler
5 pairs wristlets
66 women's refugee dresses
49 children's dresses
50 bath towels
100 hand towels
71 handkerchiefs
5 napkins
13 sheets
992 garments, (1480 pounds Belgian clothing).

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that I, J. G. Grant have been duly appointed administrator of the above named Estate, and that letters of administration were issued to me this day.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present same to me at Wrangell Hotel with certified vouchers therewith within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Wrangell, Alaska this 20th day of November 1918.

J. G. GRANT,
Administrator aforesaid.

[Official Publication]

(Branch Bank)

Report of the Financial Condition of the
Wrangell Branch
of the

BANK OF ALASKA

Located at Wrangell, Territory of Alaska,
At the close of business on the 13th day of Nov., 1918.

RESOURCES
Loans and Discounts \$100,460.27
Overdrafts 76.59
Bonds, Warrants and other securities 600.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures 2,377.17
Other real estate

owned None
Due from Banks 15,792.84
Due from Head Office and other Branches 6,027.71
Checks on other banks and other cash items 864.50
Exchange for clearing house None
Cash on hand 22,824.70
Total \$149,023.78

LIABILITIES
Total Capital of Bank of Alaska \$170,000.00.
Capital assigned from Head Office 25,000.00
Undivided profits less expenses paid 377.60
Due to banks—deposits None
Due to Head Office and other Branches 11,114.62
Deposits 111,961.57
Certified checks 488.55
Cashier's checks 81.44
Notes and bills re-discounted None
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit) for money borrowed None
Total \$149,023.78

United States of America, Territory of Alaska, First Judicial Division.

I, W. H. Warren, vice president of the above named branch of the Bank of Alaska do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. WARREN,
Vice President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of Nov., 1918.

[Seal] Wm. G. THOMAS,
Notary Public for Alaska, residing at Wrangell. (My commission expires Aug. 28, 1921.)

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES

THE WHEELER DRUG COMPANY